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## BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATORS.

No. 7.



HON. D. M. EBERTS,  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL,  
South Victoria.

He was called to the B. C. bar in 1882 and in 1883 created a Q. C. In 1882, he married in 1884 Mabel Hope, eldest daughter of William A. Charles, late Inspector Chief of Police of the Hudson's Bay Company. He was elected to the legislature of British Columbia at the general election of 1890, 1894, 1898, 1901, and 1902, was Attorney-General in 1890, Mr. Turner's government from 1893 to 1895, when the Turner government was dismissed, and re-appointed in 1900 to that portfolio on Mr. Dismore's being called on to form a government. He is a Conservative.

Personally the Attorney-General is one of the most companionable of men, witty and vivacious, tells a story in capital form, and in the life of any dinner party at which he is present. In the House he is very impetuous of criticism, but only the greatest pressure brings him to his feet, though he is a past master at interrupting an opponent's remarks. Frequently he will half rise to his feet, stung by the attacks of members opposite, only to sink back again into his place after the first impulse to reply has passed. With a winningly humorous style, which makes him invaluable in a political campaign. His greatest efforts have been in the platform rather than in the House.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

### ANOTHER HURRIED ADJOURNMENT TAKEN

Speeches by Messrs. Prior, Curtis and Eberts—Rumors Regarding Railway Negotiations.

Press Gallery, March 17th.

The government of British Columbia is again of an up-grade, with no said to help make the wheels go round. This afternoon a paralysis seemed to have set in, and the government was incapable of getting beyond the debate on the address, a break being made for adjournment, the moment the order paper proper was reached. The first half hour of the sitting Joseph Martin spent among the ministers, and there seemed to be a heart to heart talk between the senior member for Vancouver and the Attorney-General especially. It is no secret, that the government household which a common danger keeps together in the government fold is already showing indications of a stampede, so wide has spread suspicion and mistrust. This afternoon absolute impotence marked the government. The minister spoke, the Minister of Mines apologetically and absolutely without the dash which Victoria always expect from Col. Prior; the other, the Attorney-General, with a manifest desire to kill time. He read copiously from his documents, and this filled three-quarters of his so-called speech.

The Redistribution bill is evidently not ready, the government being unable to reconcile differences on that point, while rumor says that the much-vanished railway negotiations have practically been vetoed by the Pacific Improvement Company, joint owners with the Premier of the E. & N. railway. Macdonald & Mann, it is stated, offered the owners two million in bonds, but the owners wanted the cash. This was not only declined, according to report, but the contractors struck all provision for the Island railway out of the draft contract. Whether this is authentic or not, the government certainly has some reason for keeping all the documents in the matter locked in the secret of its own breast.

On Mr. Curtis attempting to bring a charge against the government on privileges regarding the railway deal.

Mr. Martin objected that something that affected the whole community could not be brought up on privilege, as distinguished from matters affecting members in their private capacity.

Mr. Curtis held to the contrary. He

have a bigger output next year. Old Cariboo had taken a new lease of life, and large investments were being made there, and great returns would be manifest as soon as railways could be got in to that territory. Supplies had to be taken to Barkerville, 280 miles by wagon. Geographically, Cariboo was on the line of the railway the government wanted built, namely, the Canadian Northern.

The total value of output was estimated at \$20,715,501 in 1901, as compared with \$16,344,737 in 1900, an increase of 25 per cent.

Increases by metals were as follows: Copper, 206 per cent.; Gold, 36 per cent.; Silver, 14 per cent.

Tonnage of ore mined, 1900, 554,799; 1901, 871,832; increase, 75 per cent.

The statistics so far show that the increase will be much larger.

The production in Canada and British Columbia follows:

	Canada.	B. C.
Gold (outside Yukon)	\$4,462,222	\$5,506,700
Copper (lbs.)	40,907,106	30,736,708
Silver (ozs.)	5,078,318	4,085,718
Lead (tons)	53,756,140	50,525,300
Coal (tons)	6,186,290	1,712,715
Coke (tons of 2,000 lbs.)	574,625	150,031

The lead production of 1901, although showing a decrease as compared with 1900, shows an increase over 1898 of 87 per cent. and over 1899 of 120 per cent. and is still 25 per cent. higher than the highest production of any year prior to 1900.

In regard to labor troubles, they had been confined to the Rossland camp, and were now practically over. The supply of practical miners was under the requirements, and more or less inexperienced men had to be employed. This led to trouble.

When thoroughly acquainted with his department he had to be able to present the features of mining development in British Columbia in a much better way.

Mr. McPhillips pointed out to the Minister of Mines that there was no law covering prospecting for coal in this country. Clients of his had been shut out from investment because of this.

The Minister of Mines laid on the table the C. P. R. Miners' Regulation Amendment Act.

Smith Curtis.

Mr. Curtis complained that the mining industry was being neglected by the government, and his right to again speak on the debate being questioned a wrangle ensued, the Speaker ruling that he might speak to the amendment.

Mr. Curtis said the minister had undertaken to tell what was the cause of the strike at Rossland.

The Minister of Mines—I did not. I undertook to tell you what my idea of it was.

Mr. Curtis—Well, I am very sorry he has not a better idea.

The strike, said Mr. Curtis, was not due to the causes Col. Prior had advanced. The strike in Rossland was fomented by the managers of the mines, according to a government paper, the Vancouver Province. The men there were unrepresented by any set of miners on the continent. The men worked under contract, and were paid according to what they did. The strike was unfortunate, for there seemed no cause for it. The speaker said he believed that the men were forced to strike by a pin-pricking policy, followed by one manager, if not by more. The government failed to cope with the difficulty. They had taken no steps to inquire into the causes and adjust them. On the resignation of Mr. McBride there was no one to look into the matter, although Mr. McBride did intend to go up to Rossland. The government had interfered in favor of the companies and against the men.

They employed special counsel to prosecute the men for infraction of the law, yet when one of the companies broke the law the same government failed to treat them the same. More, they had appointed as police commissioner a man who had made himself obnoxious because of interference on behalf of the owners. He regretted that the government had not interfered, as did the Martin government, to settle the strike.

The "unfavorable conditions" referred to in the speech from the throne, were due to the government. He would like to see the two per cent. tax removed for a while at least. The speaker could not agree that the outlook in mining was good. He found in England a great indifference to mining in this province.

This tax was most onerous on low grade ore, and amounted to 15 or 20 per cent. on the output of some properties.

This tax applied to properties which had been brought into existence before the government came into power. They looked in vain for mines created out of prospects by this government. After 18 months of agitation the government had got out a handbook on British Columbia's mineral resources. That was the way they did it. After five years they might do something for the mines.

Mr. Nell—The session won't be over then.

Out of \$5,144,555 collected in revenue from the province, \$2,574,275 came from the metalliferous mines.

He had listened with interest to the speech made by Mr. Martin—a speech he had heard a number of times—in which he had expressed his great principles on this question. He had concluded by saying he would vote against that principle. What were his words worth? Yet he was supporting a government which declined to do anything to forward those principles.

Mr. Martin here rose and said that the government didn't get a chance to do anything, because Mr. Curtis and some others on the opposition side were keeping the business back.

Mr. Curtis—That is especially untrue. Who has been adjourning the House from day to day? (Applause.)

Mr. Martin—Well, we had to get some sleep.

Mr. Curtis—I am not surprised that the hon. gentleman cannot sleep at night, if he had any conscience or remnant of a conscience left. (Laughter.)

Continuing, Mr. Curtis said what importance could be attached to the remarks of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Martin), although he was elected up to the hills against Oriental immigration. That gentleman had held that the C. P. R. was the principal factor in opposing the exclusion of Orientals, and in securing the passage of Oriental legislation, and he (the speaker) was informed that the biggest lobby being put up in Wash-

ington for the Proctor bill was being put up by the representatives of the C. P. R. If this company had sufficient influence to cause the disallowance of the bill at Ottawa, they doubtless had sufficient influence to bring the present government, which was a C. P. R. government, to see that they brought in no such legislation.

Such legislation as they sought to re-enact should come from the government, and not from private members. It required officials to enforce, and hence should emanate from the government. He felt that they should not accept any less right than was accorded an Australian, and hence would give the amendment his support.

Hon. D. M. Eberts.

The Attorney-General said the government was very much alive to the Oriental question. In view of the correspondence between the provincial and Dominion governments in connection with the resolution should withdraw it.

The delegation to Ottawa had brought up the question of Chinese and Japanese immigration, and he read the memorial to prove that the government was in earnest on the matter.

Continuing, he held that the provincial government had made out a very strong case, and he also held that the government had done its best to keep the Chinese out. He recalled the bill brought on by Mr. Walker, putting \$10 a head on the Chinese, but disallowed by the courts. He hoped to see the Dominion government increase the tax to \$500.

From 1872 to 1900 the matter had been a continuous one before the government. The government had passed the Immigration Act and the Labor Act, introduced by Messrs. Tait and Helmecken. The government had backed up the hills.

Mr. Curtis—Why the provincial secretary voted against it.

Mr. Eberts—He may have regarded them as unconstitutional.

The matter was taken up, he said, by the Japanese consul, and the Attorney-General was asked to reply to the letters for AMELIA LIMITED, and the speaker thereupon read the correspondence of the subject and his written defence of the legislation.

He thought the language employed was as strong as it could possibly be. The matter had gone to the Privy Council, where British Columbia would be represented by Christopher Robinson, of Toronto, while Edward Blake appeared for the Chinese. He believed the province would win in that case. He showed his letter of instructions to Mr. Robinson. The government had protested against disallowance, and the government would do everything to dissuade the Oriental hordes from coming to this province.

The charge had been made that the government was influenced by the C. P. R. No one had tendered the government advice on the matter. He said that he would not let Helmecken's bill through the House if they got the chance. Mr. Helmecken deserved credit for his prompt action, in which he would be backed by the government. The Premier intended to lay the matter before the King and council on his visit to England. The legislation to date caused the Mikado to forbid immigration.

McPhillips asked for the report of the committee on the matter, as Mr. Martin had justified the disallowance on grounds of Imperial policy.

This the Attorney-General promised.

Continuing, he said this was the only province of Canada which was really affected by the strike. Even the passing of resolutions, of no effect so far as law was concerned, would show the Dominion government that the province was in earnest.

In regard to the Rossland strike, it was suggested to the government that the mine owners were going across the border and bringing in laborers. The province had nothing to do with the Allen Act, which was sought to be introduced by a Dominion measure. The speaker, and asked him to engage counsel at Rossland to appear for the former in 50 or 60 cases, and if penalties had been recovered the sum would go to the Attorney-General of Canada, and their business. The Dominion took the matter up quite properly. It was not the business of the province to prosecute a Dominion act and give the minister authorities.

Mr. Curtis—The statute under which you did interfere for the rich Le Roi Company, was that a Dominion statute. Would not the fine have gone to the Dominion government?

The Attorney-General—That was under the criminal law of the Dominion.

Mr. Curtis—In the case of all offences against that law, do you employ special counsel?

The Attorney-General replied that he would interfere when he thought the law was being violated, whether the man was rich or poor. He had reports that a lot of men were harassing a boy in the

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streets of Rossland and immediately took steps to prosecute. "I will go after every man who breaks the criminal law," he added, "although this may be used against me politically."

Mr. Curtis—Is the city of Rossland not able to keep law within its borders?

Hon. Mr. Eberts, concluding, said the government would do its best to keep Orientals out of British Columbia.

The Adjournment.

Mr. McPhillips moved the adjournment of the debate in order to see the minutes read by the Attorney-General.

Here the Premier moved that the House at its rising stand adjourned till 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Curtis said he would therefore have to move the resolution to-morrow.

Mr. McPhillips pointed out, too, that by the Speaker's ruling he was being prevented from moving his resolution asking for the Canadian Northern papers, owing to the Premier moving the adjournment of the House before the order paper was commenced. This would shut out all the privileges of a private member, and would apply to the government side as well as to the opposition. This was to his mind a gross departure from the spirit of the constitution which permitted such a resolution.

Mr. McPhillips cited the English practice to the same point, but the House rose without the matter being settled.

Questions.

Mr. Houston on Friday will ask the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

1. Is the Kootenay Power & Light Company in arrears for fees under the provisions of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897?"

2. If so, for what amount?

By Mr. Stables on Wednesday:

That all contracts, leases and concessions of whatsoever kind entered into, issued or made by the government, or on behalf of the government, provision for the benefit of the Chinese or Japanese shall be employed in connection therewith.

Hon. Mr. Prentice to move, in committee of the whole on bill (No. 2) intituled "An Act to regulate Public Aid to Hospitals," to strike out section 4, and substitute therefor the following:

"4. In case of public moneys being appropriated for the purposes of this act by the Legislative Assembly, hospitals complying with the requirements of this act, and of all orders made thereunder by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council, shall, subject to the conditions named in sections 6, 7 and 8 of this act, receive in each financial year aid from such moneys, not exceeding the amounts following, that is to say:

(a.) Hospitals where the total number of days' treatment in a year shall exceed three hundred and sixty-five, but not exceed five hundred, the sum of five hundred dollars.

(b.) Where the total number of days' treatment in a year shall exceed five hundred, the sum of one dollar per day for each patient for the first one thousand and five hundred days' treatment.

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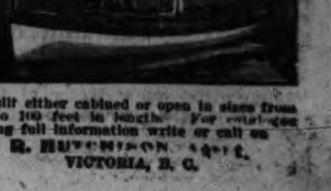
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**PRESENT CONDITIONS.**  
It is generally admitted that in the  
abstract British Columbia is sound finan-  
cially; that our potential wealth is un-  
surpassed and that some of us may be  
to see this in every respect the leading  
province of the Dominion. Nevertheless  
we are to-day confronted with the con-  
crete proposition that per head of popu-  
lation our debt is very heavy, that there  
is an overdraft at the bank of nearly  
two millions of dollars and that it takes  
a very large slice of our revenue to meet  
the interest upon the same. It is quite  
true also that our assets are enormous,  
that our lands will be of great value,  
but the government is not able to realize  
upon these, apparently. They are taken  
up by the market and they are not being  
used. For some mysterious, incompre-  
hensible reason, the unfolding of which  
we wait with some curiosity, it has been  
deemed advisable to tie up for an in-  
definite period every scheme which pro-  
mised to produce activity. At the same  
time, instead of a wise economy being  
exercised, the expenditures have been in-  
creased with a prodigality which is ut-  
terly inexcusable, when the circumstances  
of the case are considered. It is pro-  
posed to add a large amount to the fixed  
charges upon the provincial exchequer  
on account of a legislature which a com-  
petent critic from the outside would de-  
clare might easily be reduced by half  
without inflicting any injury upon the in-  
terests our members are elected to repre-  
sent. It seems reasonable to assume  
that if the province hopes to make any  
impression upon the Dominion govern-  
ment in its demand for better terms it  
should be able to point to a bona fide  
effort to place the affairs of British Co-  
lumbia on an economical scale as possi-  
ble. It may be contended, of course,  
that the government has proved its anxi-  
ety to atone for its past errors by giv-  
ing most generous assistance to the Cana-  
dian Northern on condition that it  
make its terminus at Victoria. Unfor-  
tunately, the majority of the electors of  
Victoria were convinced that that rail-  
way scheme was a mere election dodge.  
Others have imputed even more so-  
rid motives to the government. The  
suspensions of the first class have been  
confirmed by what has followed the  
election of Colonel Prior. Apparently no  
progress has been made in the negotia-  
tions and the contract the colonel saw  
signed is as far from being completed  
as ever. As far as Victorians are con-  
cerned, sectionalism had nothing to do  
with the condemnation of the scheme as  
put forward by the government. It was  
reasoned by electors who do not com-  
pletely lose their heads at the mere  
mention of a railway that a government  
which is in earnest would not put for-  
ward such an important undertaking in  
such shape and at such a time. We  
were all anxious that the road should be  
built and that Victoria should be its ter-  
minus. It will open up a most valuable  
section of the province, a section which  
competent authorities pronounce to be  
more fertile than the portion the C. P.  
R. has opened to trade and commerce.  
When a government is installed in power  
which possesses the confidence of the  
electorate and can approach the Domi-

on authorities with a mandate to speak  
in their name, we are confident it will  
be possible to complete the Canadian  
Northern to its proper terminus, Vic-  
toria, on reasonable terms and that all  
the works which are necessary to assure  
the required revenue and have been  
tied up by the present government for  
the mysterious reasons aforesaid will be  
put in operation and completed in due  
time. Our resources to become of value  
must be made available; they must not  
be tied up and preserved for themselves  
by particular corporations. The cry of the  
patriots who warn us to beware of the  
inroads, encroachments and schemes of  
foreigners should be set aside as the  
selfish appeals of selfish men, whose pur-  
pose is to maintain for themselves a  
monopoly to the last possible moment.  
The activity in the Crown's Nest coal  
mines shows the importance to the pro-  
vince of the works which have been  
suspiciously, if not viciously, opposed.  
That industry would not have been of a  
fraction of its present magnitude if the  
obstructionists had been permitted to have  
their way. The smelting industries of  
the province were to be paralyzed by  
Mr. Hill. But they have not been. They  
are flourishing. Instead of carrying the  
ores of British Columbia to the south to  
be smelted Mr. Hill is taking fuel out  
and bringing ores in. He is proceed-  
ing in his operations along sensible busi-  
ness lines, as every man of common sense  
knew he would do, and he is not only  
making money for his railway, but is  
bringing prosperity into the section of  
the province which has the good fortune  
to be served by that railway.

**RAILWAYS AND PORTFOLIOS.**  
The present period of apparent paral-  
ysis in the government ranks may be  
ascribed to several causes, according to  
the political prejudices of the specula-  
tor. The Martinite may say "No," the  
opponentist "incapacity and general im-  
potency" and the out and out govern-  
ment supporter a "period of quiescence  
which will surely culminate in another  
great railway policy." There is yet a  
seat in the cabinet to be filled, it will  
be observed, and a special railway policy  
is being "set upon" or incubated for the  
purpose of making that seat secure. The  
Martin wing may have conceived the  
notion that having assisted to elect the  
Colonel, it is entitled to its reward in a  
policy of reciprocity. The leader is con-  
tent to continue in the role of master of  
the administration or to play the part of  
"the whole thing" for an indefinite  
period, taking as his reward, perhaps,  
the consciousness of duty well done. But  
he is not "the whole thing" as far as  
his party is concerned. No, indeed. There  
are others. There is Willie of the  
Horned Hands, the guardian angel of  
the Workington; and there is also the  
staid Gilmour, another "Demosthenes"  
special pleader with heart bowed down  
because of the woes of labor. Who  
could stand against either of these cham-  
pions in his own constituency? Perhaps  
the member for North Nanaimo may see  
a chance to attain the distinction of a  
seat in a government, an honour for which  
he has long pined and has "sacrificed"  
much. No one will deny that Vancouver  
should have a representative in the cabi-  
net. Vancouver Island is an important  
section of the province, and its timber  
is the finest in the world, but it does  
not claim possession of all the cabinet  
material. Now it is possible that both  
McNair and Gilmour are willing to  
serve the King in a higher capacity as  
well as defend the rights of the humblest  
of his subjects and that such strong Con-  
servatives as Colonel Prior, the new Min-  
ister of Mines, and Mr. Price Ellison,  
the government whip, also a Conserva-  
tive stalwart, do not want to commit  
themselves too utterly with men bearing  
the mark of the beast of Liberalism.  
Here we may have the secret of the ap-  
parent state of paralysis into which the  
government has been thrown so soon  
after its great and brilliant "victory" in  
Victoria. An innocent-looking item in  
the Vernon News, a paper which, it is  
generally understood, declares the senti-  
ments of Mr. Price Ellison aforesaid,  
confirms the suspicion that the two Mar-  
tinities have a rival for the vacant por-  
tfolio. The News says: "We hold it  
reasonable to hope that the Premier will  
be able to bring additional strength to  
his cabinet." This declaration, taken in  
connection with what follows, con-  
firms us in the opinion that the govern-  
ment intends to take in Mr. Ellison, un-  
less his masters insist upon their rights  
and privileges. But that is not all the  
evidence in favor of our surmise. The  
Premier has gained a reputation as a  
worker of railway deals, which it is  
true have not yet resulted in any prac-  
tical good save the purpose for which  
they were conceived—to block develop-  
ment or secure the election of a govern-  
ment supporter. The plans of Mr. Dun-  
smuir have never, therefore, miscarried  
in as far as they affected his own set  
purposes, and we desire to give him full  
credit to that extent. Here is a further  
indication, taken from Mr. Ellison's own  
organ, that he will soon be a member of  
the government:  
"The construction of the Vernon &  
Midway railway is a matter of para-  
mount importance to this section. We  
have reason to believe that the Dun-  
smuir government and the promoters  
have reached an understanding whereby  
the building of the line will be speedily  
brought about, but should dissolution  
occur, a new government be formed,  
or a general election precipitated, this  
work would receive a setback which  
might mean years of delay to the pro-  
ject."

**IMPOTENT.**  
The "speeches" of the Minister of  
Mines and Attorney-General in the  
Legislature yesterday might have been  
"taken as read" without any serious loss  
to the members or the community. They  
have been in the hands of the people for a  
considerable time, and nothing was ad-  
ded to them in the "electoral" ef-  
forts of yesterday. There have been  
some complaints about the opposition ob-  
structing business. If the members of  
the government were not talking against  
time yesterday, what were they doing?  
Why was the House adjourned at a time  
when it should have been getting down  
to business if the government had any  
business for it to go on with? The ad-  
ministration is in a more hopeless tangle  
than ever despite its "victory" in Vic-  
toria. The influences which control it  
must be in a capricious mood. The  
psychological current is obstructed in  
some way, possibly. There is still a  
vacancy in the House, the cabinet is yet  
incomplete and the "deal" that captured  
Victoria is still pending. Is the master  
of the administration inclined to be too  
severe in his terms or what is the mat-  
ter? With a two million dollar over-  
draft at the bank and the revenue prac-  
tically stationary, it is proposed to enor-  
mously increase the actual running ex-  
penses of the province and sink it still  
deeper in the financial quagmire into  
which it has been plunged, simply be-  
cause the government is not strong en-  
ough to do right and is not honest en-  
ough to resign when it has palpably lost  
the confidence of the country and is clearly  
in a minority in the House. It is  
quite obvious that there can be no pro-  
gress, no action that will revive the con-  
fidence of the foreign investor and make  
for the development of the resources of  
our province while the present state of  
affairs lasts. It is not only time for a  
change, but a change is imperative with-  
out loss of time if we are to make any  
headway during the coming season,  
which should be one of activity. The  
members who have it in their power to  
deliver a stroke which could not be  
harmful to the province and yet refrain  
will have a hard time in justifying them-  
selves in the minds of their constituents  
when the rapidly approaching day of  
reckoning arrives.

The leader of the opposition at Ot-  
tawa to-day moved that old resolution  
about adequate protection to Canadian  
industries. Some of his followers natu-  
rally have been no reduction in the  
tariff. The N. P. was framed for the  
purpose of protecting Canadian indus-  
tries, and if it is still in full force it  
must be protecting along the old lines.  
The fact is the cry about the tariff is  
being put to the same use as the race  
question. In the west Conservatives  
claim the duties should be reduced. On  
this question, as in all others, Conserva-  
tives have a distinct policy for every  
locality. Mr. Borden is also in favor of  
a preference within the Empire, but the  
party he leads fought for years against  
any preference, and is on record as op-  
posed to the reduction now accorded to  
British goods. One thing is clear, it is  
almost impossible to conceive of Canada  
being in a more prosperous condition  
than she is in at present. Therefore the  
tariff must be pretty nearly right as far  
as the special requirements of the coun-  
try are concerned. If there be any  
amendments necessary they will be made  
in due season.

Nelson Miner: The V., V. & E. railway  
has succeeded in defeating the effort  
made to keep it from entering the Kettle  
River valley by the promoters of the  
Grand Forks & Republic railway. This  
intelligence will be welcomed by all who  
desire to see the Boundary enjoying the  
benefits of competing railways. The  
policy of keeping out competition in  
transportation, if it prevailed, would be  
most injurious. Let there be a fair and  
open field and no partiality shown any  
particular transportation concern. Give  
all the railway companies that desire to  
build in this section an opportunity, as  
it is impossible to have too many roads  
in a country which must have cheap  
transportation in order to successfully  
develop its mineral resources.

Some of the Colonies' strongest sup-  
porters now agree with the Times that  
he should resign. In the light of his  
pledges we are surprised at the lethargy  
of the Minister of Mines. It is possible  
that he is as strongly wedded to office  
as the Attorney-General or the Premier,  
whose one ambition is to serve his native  
province?

One pro-Border in the United States fell  
dead after delivering the customary on-  
slaught upon Great Britain. It is a pity  
some of the same fraternity at home do  
not fall down as Annanias did.

**WHY DOESN'T HE?**  
To the Editor:—If, as Mr. Dunsmuir  
claims, he wishes to give Vancouver  
cabinet representation, why does he not  
take in his best friend, viz. Joe Martin,  
into the fold by making him provincial  
secretary without further delay?  
TAXPAYER.  
Salt Spring Island, B. C., March 17.  
Hazard's Yellow Oil is good for man or  
beast. Relieves pain, reduces swelling, al-  
leviates inflammation, cures cuts, burns,  
bruises, sprains, stiff joints, etc.

**Electric Clocks**  
The Latest Improvements. No Winding Required.  
These clocks are kept going by two small weights con-  
nected with the main wheel of the clock, and when they have  
fallen a certain distance, an electric circuit is formed which  
raises them to their original position, and once started  
the clocks require no further attention till the battery is  
exhausted.  
We have just received a consignment, and shall be pleased  
to have you call and examine them.  
**C. E. REDFERN,**  
Established 1862. 43 Government St.

**Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.**  
DEALERS IN  
**HARDWARE**  
Iron, Steel, Pipe, Fittings, and Brass Goods. Build-  
ing, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty.  
Lawn Mowers, Hose and Garden Tools.  
Telephone, 3. P. O. Box 423. Wharf St., Victoria, B. C.

**FRENCH WOMEN**  
Demand More Rights, Especially Rights  
to Their Own Names.  
The champions of women's rights  
have in recent years gained very appreci-  
able advantages for their sex. Women  
not only attend the lectures at the  
various faculties at the university, but  
many of them have taken the degree  
of doctor of medicine, and more than  
one has been admitted to practice at the  
bar. They also, in sufficiently large  
numbers, study at the Academy of Fine  
Arts, and, as was stated in the Stand-  
ard a few days ago, the question is de-  
bated as to whether they should not be  
placed on an equal footing with men  
in the competition for the Prix de Rome.  
Though it is quite possible to approve  
all these measures, it is difficult not to  
pronounce against the demand formu-  
lated the other day in a resolution  
adopted at one of the sittings of the  
Women's Suffrage Society, held at the  
town hall of the Eleventh district of  
Paris. It is to the effect that it is pre-  
judicial to a woman's interest to lose her  
name by marriage and to be obliged to  
adopt that of her husband.  
The moving spirit of this society is  
Mme. Hubertine Aulert. In conversation  
with a journalist, who did not quite  
share her opinion on the subject, she de-  
clared it was deeply humiliating for a  
woman to have, on her wedding day, to  
become so completely the property of  
her husband as to forget her own origin.  
By the present order of things, a wife  
was constrained to forget her ancestors,  
to lose her name, and to be admitted a  
virtue and a duty. Though the meeting  
was nearly unanimous in favor of a  
married woman continuing to bear her  
own family name after marriage, even  
the supporters of this "reform" could  
not agree as to the name to be borne  
by the children. Some suggested the  
idea of giving the name of both the  
father and the mother to the offspring.  
That would do for the first generation;  
but it might be embarrassing later on,  
as the second generation a person  
would have four names, and at the fifth  
generation a child would inherit no fewer  
than thirty-two surnames, not to  
speak of the Christian names the par-  
ents might think fit to confer upon it.  
The solution being regarded as too em-  
barrassing, the choice seemed to be lim-  
ited to the name of either the father or  
mother. Without pronouncing definitely  
on that matter, it is, perhaps, only natu-  
ral that the members of the Women's  
Suffrage Society should have shown a  
marked preference for that of the moth-  
er. They argued that it was impossible  
to deny that a child was more a part of  
a wife than of a husband—London  
Standard's Paris dispatch.

**FIVE GREAT ACTOR-MANAGERS.**  
The five great actor-managers who  
have, however, proved their ability to  
influence English play-goers to such an  
extent that they have now been un-  
interruptedly established in London the-  
atres for years past are the following:  
Charles Wyndham, Charles Hawtrey,  
Bootham Tree, George Alexander,  
Frederick Harrison and Cyril Maude  
(who work together) and Arthur Bour-  
chier. As with Mark Twain has  
humorously alluded to as "the king busi-  
ness," so with actor-management in  
England, it is an exceedingly difficult  
role to fill satisfactorily, and one for  
which a long and arduous apprenticeship  
is necessary beforehand. In evidence  
of this contention there is an in-  
structive anecdote told of one of the five  
persons just mentioned. Some years ago,  
when at the outset of his career, the in-  
dividual in question was summarily dis-  
missed for alleged "incompetence." Thereupon he brought an action against  
the manager, claiming payment of salary  
due to him and damages for wrong-  
ful dismissal. With a view to meeting  
this charge the defendant produced in  
court a playright who solemnly swore  
to carry a banner in a pantomime. The  
judge credited this assertion, the  
plaintiff lost his case. With the pas-  
sage of time, however, came compensa-  
tion, for to-day the despised actor is  
proprietor of one of the finest theatres  
in London, and a player who is ac-  
knowledgeed to be without a peer in his  
particular line, while neither the man-  
ager nor the dramatist who did their best  
to crush him at the outset of his career  
is any more heard of.—Horace Wylde,  
in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

**THE TRADE WINDS.**  
The winds are mainly produced by  
inequality of barometric pressure. Some  
are approximately constant in direction  
and permanent in duration; others are in  
action only during certain seasons;  
while a third set are more variable and  
brief, but sometimes more violent. Of  
the first set the trade winds are the  
principal examples; vast currents of air  
of the utmost importance in the econ-  
omy of the globe; the direct results of  
the sun's heat in the one where its rays  
are most intense. Here, over a belt of  
variable breadth, which sometimes is lit-  
tle more than 150 miles wide, but some-  
times is full 600, the air, when the meri-  
dian sun is at or near the zenith, be-  
coming heated, expands and rises. This  
—a region of light, variable air, in-  
constant in direction—is called the  
"Zone of Central Calms."  
But as the air rises the equilibrium of  
the lower layers is disturbed; its place  
is taken by an inflow from either side  
of the belt. Thus, a current is set up  
which affects a mass of air north and  
south of the equator. But this is so  
large that a marked effect on the direc-  
tion of the wind is produced by the ro-  
tation of the earth. For instance, when  
air starts on a southward journey from  
latitude 25 degrees N., it is moving  
eastwards with the same velocity as this  
part of the earth's surface, but it passes  
on its course over places where the ro-  
tation of the earth is slower, and is thus,  
as it were, overtaken by them, and so,  
seemingly, comes from the east of north.  
When a steamer is crossing from Dublin  
to the north, the smoke drifts towards  
the southwest, and the wind is blowing  
from the north, the smoke drifts towards  
the southwest, and this, to any one un-  
conscious of the vessel's motion, would  
indicate the direction of the wind. So,  
in the region of the northern trades, the  
 breeze seems to come from the north-  
east. Similarly in that of the southern  
trades, it apparently blows from the  
southeast. These currents of air flow,  
as a rule, with a steady and uniform  
motion, though disturbances are apt to  
be produced by the continental land  
masses; the regions, however, which are  
affected by them vary in breadth. This  
may amount to as much as 30 degrees  
of latitude in the South Pacific, but does  
not exceed 20, and is sometimes not  
quite so much, in the North Atlantic.—  
From The Story of Our Planet.

**THE THERMOMETER.**  
Sir Samuel Wilks, writing to Knowledge,  
says Fahrenheit's thermometer was really  
invented by Sir Isaac Newton, who chose  
for the starting point on his scale the heat  
of the human body. This he called by the  
round 12, the duodecimal system being then  
in use. Fahrenheit took Newton's instru-  
ment for his experiments; but, finding the  
man's scale not minute enough, he divided  
each degree into two parts, and so made it  
measure 24 instead of 12. Later on, find-  
ing that he could measure increments of  
heat more minutely, he next divided each  
degree into four parts. Beginning with  
zero, freezing becomes 32, the body  
heat 96, and boiling point 212.

**SPENCER'S**  
**The New Spring**  
**Wash Goods**  
**Come Forward To-day.**  
Here will be found some of the daintiest and most exquisite fabrics manu-  
factured for this season, and as in most cases our purchases are made direct from  
the makers, special quotations on these charming productions should appeal to all:  
Lace Stripe Muslins, newest printed designs.....15c.  
Zephyr Dress Gingham, Cord Stripes and Checks, neat patterns for Chil-  
dren's wear and newest stripes for waists. Value 20c. for.....15c.  
Our line at 25c. is particularly strong, comprising Finest Scotch Gingham,  
Silk Finished Lawns, Irish Dimities, Plain Scotch Zephyrs; all new patterns  
and new coloring, and Fancy Oxford. The newest material for waists.  
Novelties at 35c., 40c., 50c., 65c. and 75c. must be seen. These goods are  
mostly from French designs, and are in great variety and in short lengths.  
Irish Linen Suitings in three shades of Blue, Reseda, Nilo Green, Pink, Rose,  
Tan Shades, etc.....25c., 35c. and 50c.  
Some delicate line stripes at 50c., are very new.

**The Ruler of**  
**The Nation**  
Is governed by the dictates of his ministers. Thus it is with  
**FIT-REFORM**  
**CLOTHING**  
See Fit-Reform Shirts  
Fit-Reform Suspend-  
ers  
Fit-Reform Neck-  
wear  
**FIT-REFORM WARDROBE,**  
GOVERNMENT STREET.

**We're Satisfied--Are You?**  
We are decidedly pleased with the steady increase in business our  
low prices for first-class goods are bringing us. If you are dissatisfied  
with your purchases elsewhere come and be made happy.  
CHOICE CREAMERY BUTTER, per block ..... 25c.  
SELECTED FRESH EGGS, per dozen ..... 30c.  
HUNGARIAN FLOUR (any kind), per sack ..... \$1.25  
MACARONI, per lb. ..... 10c.  
PURE NATIVE BUTTER, per bottle ..... 25c.  
The favorite Wines now being used are I. De Turk's. Every bottle  
guaranteed.  
**The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.**  
PHONE 23. 29 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET

**WARNING!**  
THE LAWYER—  
Q.—How many times a day do you lift  
the typewriter carriage to see what you  
are doing?  
A.—I don't know.  
Q.—Have you any Meas?  
A.—No.  
Q.—Five times?  
A.—No more than that.  
Q.—More than that, I think.  
Q.—Two hundred times?  
A.—About that I should think.  
Q.—How much does the carriage weigh?  
A.—I don't know.  
Q.—Half a pound?  
A.—At least that.  
Q.—And you say you lift it about 200  
times every day?  
A.—Yes.  
Q.—Then that would average for 200  
working days about 30,000 pounds? 15 tons.  
Think of it!  
A.—(A long sigh) I suppose so.  
Q.—Why don't you get an Underwood  
Typewriter with Visible Writing, no carriage  
to lift, no swinging the platen, work in full  
sight? All evident advantages over the old  
way, as you can see.

**New Vancouver Coal Co.**  
LIMITED.  
NANAIMO B. C.  
SAMUEL H. ROBINSON, SUPERINTENDENT.  
Coal Mined by White Labe.  
**New Wellington Coal**  
Washed Nuts - \$5.00 per ton  
Sack and Lumps, \$6.00 per ton  
Delivered to any part within the city limits  
**KINGHAM & CO.,**  
34 Broad St., Cor. Tremor Alley.  
Wharf-Spratt's Wharf, Store Street.  
Telephone Call wharf 50.  
Office Telephone, 69.

**THE HINTON ELECTRIC CO. LD.**  
VICTORIA, B. C.  
Agents for British Columbia.  
**REMOVAL.**  
**VICTORIA UMBRELLA HOSPITAL**  
Has Removed to 131 DOUGLAS STREET,  
OPPOSITE CITY HALL. All repairs prompt  
attention, and orders by mail receive prompt  
attention.  
**GUSTAV HEINRICH & CO.**  
**TRY BURTON'S**  
**XXX**  
**ENGLISH ALE**  
ON DRAUGHT AT THE  
**WILSON BAR**  
44 YATES STREET.

**INDIAN TEAS**  
Imported direct from the gardens by F.  
M. S. Hayes. Prices from 25c. to \$1.00  
per lb. Office at  
44 Fort Street  
**THE MIKADO TEA ROOMS**  
New Wall Papers with Borders  
and Ceilings to match, in the latest color  
combinations and designs. Varied  
papers for bathrooms, lavatories, etc.,  
in neat patterns. We employ none but  
the best workmen. Weller Bros.







**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S**  
**Marmalade, Jar 15c**  
**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S**  
**Pickles, Asst'd, Bottle, 20c**  
**Mowat & Wallace,**  
GROCERS,  
Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

### A LONG SESSION OF CITY COUNCIL

#### ROUTINE BUSINESS AND WOOD SAWING BY-LAW

#### Were Considered and Discussed— Changes in the Municipal Act —A Tie Vote.

The regular weekly meeting of the city council was held last evening. His Worship Mayor Hayward presided and Ald. Barnard, Vincent, Worthington, Grahame, McCandless, Yates, Cameron, Williams and Kinsman were present. After minutes of preceding meeting were read and adopted, Mr. Dallas Helmecken, M. P. P., wrote enclosing an act prohibiting aliens from voting in municipal elections and asking for the opinion of the council.

Mayor Hayward said that there were many Americans holding property here, and they should have a right to vote.

Ald. Grahame said they should become British subjects. Britishers were not given similar rights in the United States.

Ald. Yates agreed with the view expressed by the mayor.

Ald. Cameron thought a hasty opinion should not be given. The matter obtained in other provinces should be found out.

Ald. Worthington, although an expatriated American, believed that citizenship should be a necessary precedent to voting.

Mr. Helmecken's communication was referred to the city solicitor to secure further information regarding the treatment of aliens in other provinces.

A communication from Dr. Fagan, secretary of the provincial board of health, called attention to a circular regarding tuberculosis, and asked for a reply from the council. The communication was referred to the board of health.

Thos. C. Sorby wrote as follows, and the communication was referred to the street committee:

Gentlemen:—With reference to my letter of 3rd March, and your ultimate decision on the material for the construction of the bridge at Point Bluff, I would respectfully call your attention to a statement made by General William S. Smith, at the thirty-third annual dinner of the Chicago Real Estate Board, a few days ago, as reported to the Times of Saturday:

"The steel framework in many of the big buildings in the business district of Chicago is corroding, making them very dangerous. It is only a question of a few years when these buildings will fall to the ground. The owners of these structures have the steel painted with oil. This oil will withstand the corroding process about three years. Then begins the corroding of the steel, and within a few years your skyscrapers will fall."

The speaker said that the elevated road structure would not withstand the corrosion. He asserted that within ten years they will be dangerous, and within twenty years out of service. The corrosion of one fifth of the thickness of the steel structure, he said, will render them incapable of bearing their own weight.

This is an expert opinion, which corroborates my contention in favor of the adoption of indestructible materials and home of her in the erection of a structure that would thus be permanent. I connected it to your careful consideration, and have the honor to remain your obedient servant.

THOS. C. SORBY.

J. O'Connor wrote regarding a drain and asked for damages from the city. Mr. Bradburn, city solicitor, explained that this matter was before the courts two years ago, and the judge held that the city was not liable.

Ald. Yates, on behalf of a committee appointed to look into the matter, said that while the committee had not reported, their finding would be adverse to Mr. O'Connor's claim.

Ald. Williams said that Mr. O'Connor was a rascally fellow who felt aggrieved, and he thought the engineer should report on the matter.

It was decided that the engineer should report to the council regarding the drain. Fell & Gregory on behalf of clients called attention of the council to the fact that T. Redding had trespassed upon portions of Catherine and Bella streets by erecting buildings thereon.

The communication was referred to the city engineer for report, and a map of the streets referred to.

Miss H. Donald, 11 Arden road, complained of having had to make sewer connection at her own expense. Referred to the city engineer for report.

H. L. Salmon wrote enclosing a bill for \$6 for cigars furnished to B. Boggs on behalf of the British Columbia Agricultural Society, and as he understood the city were paying the bills of the society, asked for payment. Mr. Salmon was informed that the city is not paying such bills.

Geo. Jay reminded the council of a promise for better light on Elford street. He will be notified that the matter is being attended to.

P. B. Killo, secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, wrote in reference to the by-law

dealing with the prevention of cruelty to animals. His letter was received and filed.

Mr. Dowler reported that communications from David Parsell on the condition of Jessie street and A. R. Wolfenden regarding drainage on Edmondson road, and from Thos. H. Matthews requesting that rock be removed on Rockland avenue, were referred to the city engineer for report.

The city engineer reported as follows:

The removal of a short section of plank walk on Johnson street in front of the new Prior building.

The construction of a small box drain on Chelsea street, between Alfred and Pandora streets, at an estimated cost of \$75.

The grading and laying of a sidewalk on Elford street, as the engineer should direct.

That the city engineer furnish estimates of the cost of a new boiler and other improvements for the rock crusher.

That a ditch and culvert be put in on Wallace street, between Heywood and Cook streets, and some grading done when the dry weather comes.

That the E. & N. railway be requested to put in a proper plank crossing for their track at Mary street.

That those to be benefited by the 200-foot drain extension along George street be seen by the city engineer, with intent to find how much they will contribute to wards the work.

That similar steps be taken regarding a 200-foot pipe extension on Pemberton road.

That a sidewalk be erected on Esler street, near Pail Bay road, at a cost of \$30.

The report was then adopted.

W. W. Northcott, building inspector, reported regarding the condition of a building assessed in the name of R. R. Porter. He recommended that the building be placed in a sanitary condition or pulled down. The sanitary officer will be asked to report on the building.

W. P. Winsby asked for the re-arrangement of salary as tax collector. The communication was laid on the table pending final consideration of the estimates.

H. P. McDowell and fifteen other firemen asked for increased salary for fire wardens.

The electric light committee reported as follows:

That the contract for carbons be awarded to the Canadian General Electric Company, their tender of \$1,475 being the lowest, and that for globes to J. L. Beck with, at \$50.

Also that washed out coal at \$1.125 a ton at the station or washed out Connaught coal at \$1.50 on wharf be had from Messrs. R. Drummond & Co. for the electric light and pumping stations.

The report was adopted.

The legislative committee reported as follows:

1. To confer power upon magistrates to have bad boys cased or whipped, instead of suing parents for their offences.

2. To confer the disposition of a business tax on life insurance companies doing business in the city.

3. To compel the registration of board and lodging houses, for the purpose of assisting in the collection of the municipal revenue.

Ald. Yates strongly advocated the use of the cane or birch as a corrective for incorrigible children.

Ald. Cameron said if they were going to have taxes in the shape of trade licenses, it should apply to all, and doctors, lawyers and others should not be exempt. He didn't believe in this mode of taxation, but if enforced at all, it should apply to all.

Ald. Grahame said a much heavier tax should be placed on life insurance companies. Last year they took over \$415,000 out of the province, and should pay as much as fire insurance companies.

Ald. McCandless agreed that insurance companies should be more heavily taxed. Nothing would be done this year, but a general scheme of more equitable taxation should be evolved for next year.

The different clauses of the committee's report were discussed, and finally adopted, and a resolution passed that copies of the proposed amendments be placed in the hands of the city members.

The finance committee's reports were read and adopted, and the amounts mentioned therein ordered paid.

The communication from the B. C. Mining Record, asking for advertising patronage, was referred to the finance committee for report.

The Wood Sawing By-Law was read a third time. Ald. Worthington Kinsman, Williams and the mayor voting against it.

Ald. Williams and McCandless wished to have the by-law recommitted for amendment. They said they would be glad to have the by-law apply to the five limits, but not to the whole city. A motion to recommittal the by-law was carried.

A long discussion then followed, the supporters of a general law prohibiting wood sawing on any of the streets taking fun at those who wished to except a certain area. They suggested referring the by-law to the Tourist Association, as wood sawing machines were among the great attractions of the city; others recommended that wood sawing machines be allowed to operate in the vicinity of the law courts, while another alderman held that Government street would be a sawing machine would be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

A motion by Ald. McCandless to limit the by-law to certain areas was laid on a tie vote. The committee rose, and reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The council then adjourned until tonight at 8 o'clock.

### VARIED ENTERTAINMENT.

Enjoyable Concert at Galiano School House in Aid of the Organ Fund.

One of the most successful entertainments ever given on these islands took place in the school room, Galiano, on the 7th inst. It was for the benefit of the school organ fund, and the proceeds more than met the expectations of those interested in the worthy cause, for the fine organ is now wholly paid for to the great joy of both teacher and pupils.

"The Galiano Island Glee Club" rendered their parts in a very pleasing manner, which contributed materially to the enjoyment of the evening. Why should they not? for the members, Mrs. Wallace, Misses Cullison, Miss Groth and Messrs. L. Cullison, A. B. Wallace and F. Burill, are all able vocalists.

The solos by E. Russell were fully deserving the cordial applause accorded by an appreciative audience.

J. Burill brought down the house in the effective rendering of his "comics" to banjo accompaniment, and Mr. Wallace sustained his reputation as a violinist, for his selections were admirably given, and he is responsible for some of the dearest of the items of the varied programme. Miss Page and Master C. Groth recited in their effective manner.

The unusually large audience, however, were not doomed to disappointment in the comedy entitled "Betsy Baker," for the play proved very amusing, and the cast quite up to the demands of their respective roles. Mrs. A. Cayer, as Betsy Baker, acted throughout in a thoroughly pleasing manner, and convinced the house with laughter, at her quaint and extremely effective rendering of the character. Mrs. Stewart, as Mrs. Mouser, showed real talent. Her stage presence and enunciation are excellent. The male portion of the cast were without exception above the average. C. D. Worze, as Mr. Mouser, had certainly found a true conception of his part, and carried it out most consistently in detail of action, mannerisms and temperament. Mr. T. Cayer, as Crummy, worked up the funny business to perfection, and sustained his role with marked success.

An amusing comedy is not often seen on these islands, but we know how to appreciate one all the same, and hope that our "Amateur Dramatic Club" and their friends will give us another enjoyable evening soon.

During the evening there was a drawing for a beautiful landscape painting by our local artist, Mr. L. Cullison, which was won by Miss C. Groth.—Com.

### Growing Children Thrive Best on Malt Breakfast Food

Mothers truly interested in the nourishment and growth of their children, speak with great delight about Malt Breakfast Food and its health-promoting work for young children.

Malt Breakfast Food is a perfect morning and evening food for growing children; it truly nourishes their bodies and keeps the blood in perfect condition. Owing to its predigested character, Malt Breakfast Food at all times soothes and soothes the stomach when irritated or inflamed; it is quickly absorbed by the system and keeps the blood cool and pure.

If you would keep your growing children in robust health, give them Malt Breakfast Food morning and night. No other food is more economical; no other food can keep them so well and vigorous. Your Grocer will strongly recommend Malt Breakfast Food.

Most people do not know that a plant has lungs, but it has, and its lungs are in its leaves. Examined through a high-power microscope, every leaf will show thousands upon thousands of more or less minute, of course, but each provided with life, which, in many species, are continually opening and closing.

GOT A CONSTANT HEADACHE?—The chances are you are the victim of our suffering to the "white man's burden." Catarrh. Here's a sentence from one man's evidence for Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder—"One application gave me instant relief, cleared the nasal passages and stopped the pain in my head." It's a quick, safe and sure treatment, and it never fails to cure. 50 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—145.



**To the Weary Dyspeptic.**  
**We Ask this Question:**  
**Why don't you remove**  
**that weight at the pit of**  
**the Stomach?**

Why don't you regulate that variable appetite, and condition the digestive organs so that it will not be necessary to starve the stomach to avoid distress after eating.

The first step is to regulate the bowels.

For this purpose  
**Burdock Blood Bitters**  
has no Equal.

It acts promptly and effectually and permanently cures all derangements of digestion. It cures Dyspepsia and the primary causes leading to it.

### DOMINION OF CANADA SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS

For Disposal of Minerals on Dominion Lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and the Yukon Territory.

**COAL.**  
Coal lands may be purchased at \$10.00 per acre for soft coal, and \$20.00 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company.

**QUARTZ.**  
Persons of eighteen years and over and joint-stock companies holding Free Miner's Certificates may obtain entry for a mining location.

A Free Miner's Certificate is granted for one or more years, not exceeding five, upon payment in advance of \$10.00 per annum for an individual and from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per annum for a company, according to capital.

A Free Miner having discovered mineral in place may locate a claim of 1,000 to 1,500 feet square, bearing location notices, one at each end on the line of the lode or vein.

The claim shall be recorded within fifteen days if located within ten miles of a Mining Recorder's Office, or additional ten miles or fraction. The fee for recording a claim is \$5.00.

The least \$100.00 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the Mining Recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500.00 has been expended or paid the locator may, at his option, either lease or purchase the claim, bearing location notices, one at each end on the line of the lode or vein.

Permission may be granted by the Minister of the Interior to locate claims containing iron ore, or other minerals, in the Yukon Territory, of an area not exceeding 100 acres.

The patent for a mining location shall provide for the payment of royalty on the value of the minerals produced.

**PLACER MINING, MANITOBA AND THE N. W. T., EXCEPTING THE YUKON TERRITORY.**  
Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; unless \$500.00 is paid, the locator may either lease or purchase the claim, bearing location notices, one at each end on the line of the lode or vein.

A Free Miner may obtain only two leases of five miles each for a term of twenty years, at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars in the river below low water mark, and subject to the rights of others who have, or who may receive, entries for bar diggings or bar claims, except on the Saskatchewan River, where the lessee has a right to dig for gold on each alternate leasehold.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within two years from the date of the lease, and keep it in operation during the term of the lease, and within six years from such date, shall dig out per mile for first year, and \$10.00 per mile for each subsequent year. Royalty ten per cent. on the output in excess of \$5,000.00.

**PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON TERRITORY.**  
Creek, Gulch, River and Hill Claims shall not exceed 250 feet in length, measured on the base line in general direction of the creek or gulch, the width being from 1,000 feet to 250 feet, or other Placer Claims shall be 250 feet square.

Claims are marked by two legal posts, one at each end, and the boundary line shall be obtained within ten days if the claim is located within ten miles of a Mining Recorder's Office, or additional ten miles or fraction. The fee for recording a claim is \$5.00.

### Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Ltd.

Time Table—Effective October 15th, 1901.  
For Skagway direct, steamship "Annie" connecting with White Pass & Yukon route, leaves Victoria, March 19 and 22, and the following day from Vancouver.

**VICTORIA-VANCOUVER ROUTE.**  
Leave Victoria daily, 1 a. m.  
Leave Vancouver daily, 1:15 p. m.  
NORTHWESTERN B. C. COAST ROUTE.  
Leave Victoria 11 p. m. 1st and 15th of month.  
Leave Vancouver 2 p. m. 2nd and 16th of month.

**VICTORIA-NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.**  
Steamer "Princess Louise."  
Leave Victoria Tuesdays and Fridays, 7 a. m.  
Leave New Westminster Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7 a. m., calling at Mayno, Stevenson and Chilliwack.

**NEW WESTMINSTER-CHILLIWACK ROUTE.**  
Steamer "Heaver."  
Leave New Westminster 2 p. m. daily, except Sunday.  
Leave Stevenson Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 6 a. m., calling at Mayno, Stevenson, Chilliwack, and Alouette.

**WEST COAST ROUTE.**  
Steamer "Queen City."  
Leave Victoria 1st, 10th and 20th of month, for Port Arthur, Garmouth, Glace Bay, St. John's, and other ports.  
For Cape Scott and intermediate ports on 20th day of each month.

This Company reserves the right to change this time table at any time without notice.  
For particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to nearest agent, or  
J. W. TROUT, Manager, Victoria, B. C.  
E. J. COYLE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.  
H. H. ABBOTT, General Agent, Victoria.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC And Soo Pacific Line WORLD'S SCENIC ROUTE LOWEST RATES. BEST SERVICE.

To all points in Canada and the United States.  
THE FASTEST AND BEST EQUIPPED TRAIN CROSSING THE CONTINENT.

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OFFICE: 113 James St., Seattle.  
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EMPEROR OF JAPAN: APRIL 14.  
EMPEROR OF CHINA: MAY 5.  
SAILINGS FOR HONOLULU AND AUSTRALIA.

**ADRIANGI: APRIL 4.**  
**MOANA: APRIL 11.**  
**MIOWRA: MAY 20.**  
And every four weeks thereafter.  
For full particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to  
E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A., Vancouver, B. C.  
H. H. ABBOTT, 80 Government St., Victoria.

### THE NORTH-WESTERN Fast Mail THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

Have added two more trains (the Fast Mail) to the St. Paul-Chicago service, making eight trains daily.

**Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago.**  
This assures passengers from the West making connections.  
The 20th Century train, "The Great Northern," leaves St. Paul every day in the year at 8:10 p. m.

**P. W. PARKER,** General Agent, 113 James St., Seattle, Wash.  
Connects at Spokane Falls with stage daily for Republic.  
Buffet service on trains between Spokane and Nelson.

**EFFECTIVE MAY 5th, 1901.**  
Leave. Day Train. Arrive.  
9:20 a. m. Spokane. 4:15 p. m. United States in the world. Understand agents sell them.  
9:40 a. m. Nelson. 6:45 p. m. H. A. JACKSON.

### "The Milwaukee"

A familiar name for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, known all over the Union as the Great Railway running the "Pioneer Limited" trains every day and night between St. Paul and Chicago, and over the world. Understand agents sell them.  
Connections are made with All Transcontinental Lines, assuring the passengers the best service known. Luxurious coaches, electric lights, steam heat, of a variety equalled by no other line.  
See that your ticket reads via "The Milwaukee" when going to any point in the United States or Canada. All ticket agents sell them.  
For rates, pamphlets, or other information, address:  
J. W. CASSY, C. J. EDDY, General Agent, Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.

### THE White Pass and Yukon Route Through Line From Skagway to Atlin, White Horse, Big Salmon, Dawson and Yukon River Points.

Special steamer makes regular runs from White Horse to Hootallana and Big Salmon mines.  
Connections made at Dawson for all Lower Yukon river points, including St. Michael's and Nome.  
Through connections made at Caribou with the Company's lake steamers for Atlin, Taku, and Golden Gate making camps.  
**WINTER ROUTE SERVICE**—During the Winter Season when Navigation is closed, Daily Trains will continue running between Skagway and White Horse. A Through Mail, Passenger and Freight Service will be maintained by a thoroughly equipped Stage Line between White Horse and Dawson, with comfortable Road Houses at convenient points en route.  
Through mail, express and freight service will also be maintained to Atlin.  
J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, 100 Government St., Victoria.  
A. B. NEWELL, Vice-President and General Manager, Seattle, Wash., and Skagway, Alaska.  
J. FRANCIS LEE, Traffic Manager.

### Atlantic Steamship Sailings.

From	To	Day
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Mar. 15
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Mar. 17
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Mar. 19
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Mar. 21
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Mar. 23
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Mar. 25
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Mar. 27
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Mar. 29
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Mar. 31
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Apr. 2
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Apr. 4
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Apr. 6
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Apr. 8
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Apr. 10
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Apr. 12
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Apr. 14
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Apr. 16
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Apr. 18
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Apr. 20
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Apr. 22
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Apr. 24
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Apr. 26
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Apr. 28
St. John, Halifax	St. John, Halifax	Apr. 30

### GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

**TICKETS TO KOOTENAI, CANADIAN, AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN POINTS.**

### SHORTEST AND QUICKEST LINE

St. Paul, Duluth, Minneapolis, Chicago  
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For Rates Folders and Full Information regarding Eastern Trip, call on or address:  
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75 Government Street, Victoria.  
A. B. DENNISTON, G. W. E. A. 612 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

### FOR NOME LEAVE SEATTLE. Steamship Seattle, June 1. Steamship Seattle, June 1. Steamship Seattle, June 1.

### For San Francisco LEAVE VICTORIA. Steamship City of Puebla, Umatilla, or Queen, carrying 100 passengers, 5 p. m. Mar. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and every fifth day thereafter. Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in Southern California, Mexico, and Honolulu Bay. For further information obtain from: Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates. R. P. RITCHIE & CO., Agents, 61 Wharf St., Victoria, B. C. TICKET OFFICE: 113 James St., Seattle. C. W. MILLER, Asst. Gen. Agent, 600 Second St., Seattle. GOODALL, FRANKLIN & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco.

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St. Paul, Chicago, New York or Eastern Canadian Points  
TAKE THE  
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Steamship tickets sold to all European points.  
For further information apply to:  
A. D. ORRILLTON, C. E. LANG, A. G. P. A. N. F., General Agent, Portland, Ore., Victoria, B. C.

### E. & N. RAILWAY TIME TABLE NO. 43

Northbound.	Daily.	Southbound.	Arrive.
Leave.			
Victoria	9:00		
Shawinigan Lake	10:30		
Duncan	11:00		
Nanaimo	12:45		
Ar. Wellington		8:15	
		Lv. 8:30	

Northbound.	Sat. & Su. Southbound.	Arrive.
Leave.		
Victoria	9:00	
Shawinigan Lake	10:30	
Duncan	11:00	
Nanaimo	12:45	
Ar. Wellington		8:15
		Lv. 8:30

### Through Tickets to Crofton

Via Westholme. Stage leaves daily, connecting with north and south bound trains. Double service Saturdays and Sundays, trains. Fare from Victoria, single, \$2; return, \$3.  
**Through Tickets  
Victoria to Alberni**  
Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays, and from Alberni Mondays and Thursdays. Fare from Victoria, single, \$5.50; return, \$8.00.  
**Excursion rates in effect to all points good Saturday and Sunday.**  
GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.







